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Truro Rural District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1960



TRURO RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health -

DR. V. E. WHITMAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
D.T.M. & H.

6, Lemon Street, Truro.

Tel: Truro 2202.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Building Surveyor -

A. H. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

Rural Council Hall, River Street, Truro.

Tel: Truro 2505.

Additional Public Health Inspectors -

E. L. BURLEY, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.
D. L. CUNNICK, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.
F. M. FLACK, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

Office Staff -

C. R. WASLEY.
MISS D. M. SYMONS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the Health and Sanitation of the Truro Rural District during 1960.

The year was a healthy one with only a few scattered cases of notifiable infectious disease. There were however many cases of chicken pox and some cases of a virus infection which resembled 'german measles' more than anything else. Such cases stress the need for a laboratory in the County capable of carrying out virological investigations. It is to be hoped the Hospital to be built in Truro will provide this.

It will be seen from the initial table in this report that there are still 403 families on the waiting list for houses. In addition there are 92 families housed on the Cameron Estate and at Trevellas who will eventually need to be provided with houses. This is by no means the whole story. In the Rural District there are many living in cottages without water supply or modern sanitation and quite often these cottages are overcrowded. Usually one finds that no application has been made for rehousing on account of the high rents that now have to be paid.

I am glad to have this opportunity of again thanking the Chairman and Members of the Plans and Public Health Committee for their consideration and support throughout the year and Mr. Bennett and his staff for their loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant

V. E. WHITMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Except where otherwise stated figures in brackets throughout the Report are those for 1959.

Area, acres	100,316	
Parishes	24	
Population, mid - 1960	26,550	(26,540)
Number of inhabited houses	10,257	(10,057)
Rateable value	£227,686	(£220,005)
Product of 1d rate	£949	(£917)
Number of houses built since 1945 ...	1,332	(1,228)
Number of houses under construction ...	138	(99)
Number of families accommodated in converted buildings:		
Cameron Estate	77	(77)
Trevellas Estate	15	(15)
Number of families on housing list ...	403	(450)

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

Males 217 (213)	Females 196 (158)	Total 413 (371)
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor		
		1.12 (1.12)
Birth rate, per 1,000 population, Truro Rural District		
		17.4 (15.7)
Birth rate, per 1,000 population, England and Wales		
		17.1 (16.5)

Still Births.

Males 6 (4)	Females 2 (4)	Total 8 (8)
Still birth rate, per 1,000 all births, Truro Rural District		
		19.0 (21.1)
Still birth rate, per 1,000, all births, England and Wales... ..		
		19.7 (21.0)

Deaths.

Males 192 (178)	Females 180 (177)	Total 372 (355)
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor		
		0.81 (0.81)
Death rate, per 1,000 population, Truro Rural District		
		11.3 (10.8)
Death rate, per 1,000 population, England and Wales		
		11.5 (11.6)

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

Males 3 (3)	Females 1 (2)	Total 4 (5)
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births, Truro Rural District		9.7 (13.5)
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births England and Wales		21.7 (22.2)

Under 4 weeks. (all under 1 week)

Males 3 (2)	Females 0 (2)	Total 3 (4)
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BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE FROM 1950

The figures in brackets in this table are those for the United Kingdom.

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1950	13.7 (15.8)	10.5 (11.6)	20.5 (29.6)
1951	16.1 (15.5)	11.7 (12.5)	25.4 (29.7)
1952	14.5 (15.3)	9.9 (11.3)	31.0 (27.6)
1953	14.0 (15.5)	9.0 (11.4)	29.2 (26.8)
1954	14.9 (15.2)	10.3 (11.3)	14.1 (25.4)
1955	13.6 (15.0)	10.5 (11.7)	28.0 (24.9)
1956	15.8 (15.6)	11.4 (11.7)	10.7 (23.7)
1957	16.4 (16.1)	11.0 (11.5)	30.8 (23.1)
1958	15.9 (16.4)	11.5 (11.7)	13.3 (22.6)
1959	15.7 (16.5)	10.8 (11.6)	13.5 (22.2)
1960	17.4 (17.1)	11.3 (11.5)	9.7 (21.7)

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	3	2	2	1	6
Tuberculosis, other	1	1	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic diseases	2	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1	3	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	5	6	13	8	11

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	8	10	10	7	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast	5	9	7	9	4	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	4	3	3	4	3	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	36	34	33	39	33	24
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1	3	3	2	1
Diabetes	5	2	-	4	4	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	57	65	52	60	66	62
Coronary disease, angina	47	59	61	54	55	60
Hypertension with heart disease	5	4	6	9	6	7
Other heart disease	75	82	76	77	66	69
Other circulatory disease	10	14	18	17	10	16
Influenza	2	2	5	1	2	1
Pneumonia	12	14	9	2	14	19
Bronchitis	8	12	6	9	9	8
Other diseases of respiratory system	9	6	1	1	4	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	2	-	4	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	2	2	1	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	4	3	6	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	10	3	9	8	4	5
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	1	-	2	-	1
Congenital malformation	2	1	2	3	1	2
Other defined and ill- defined diseases	33	30	42	35	33	34

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Motor Vehicle accidents	3	1	5	1	2	5
All other accidents	6	7	5	9	7	7
Suicide	4	3	1	2	3	3
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	-	-	2	-
	<u>369</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>372</u>

There has been no deaths from Diphtheria, Measles or Acute Poliomyelitis during the past 6 years.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year	3 (3)	1 (2)	4 (5)
1 - 4 years	- (-)	1 (1)	1 (1)
5 - 14 years	1 (1)	- (4)	1 (5)
15 - 24 years	4 (2)	1 (-)	5 (2)
25 - 44 years	2 (4)	4 (4)	6 (8)
45 - 64 years	45 (44)	26 (31)	71 (75)
65 - 74 years	55 (51)	45 (36)	100 (87)
75 +	82 (73)	102 (99)	184 (172)
76.3% (73.0%) of all deaths were of persons over the age of 65 years.			
49.7% (48.5%) of all deaths were of persons over the age of 75 years.			

PERINATAL MORTALITY, 1960

	Population mid 1960.	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths within 7 days.	Perinatal Mortality
Falmouth	16,630	231	4	7	46.8
Penryn	4,330	64	2	-	45.6
Truro City	13,570	174	3	3	33.9
Truro Rural	26,550	413	8	3	26.1
Health Area	<u>61,080</u>	<u>882</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>34.5</u>

Cornwall Perinatal Mortality, 1960 30.6 (35.4)

England and Wales Perinatal Mortality, 1960 32.9 (34.2)

That there were 12 deaths more in 1960 than in 1959 was due to an increase of exactly the same number in the deaths over the age of 75 years. These accounted for 49.7% of all the deaths in the District.

Among the causes of death 6 due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis stand out. All were cases of chronic disease, 2 of silico-tuberculosis in ex miners 66 and 73 years of age respectively. The ages of the others were 67, 60, 46 and 30. There is therefore nothing in these figures to suggest any increased incidence of this disease.

Before the age of 65 years there were 16 deaths from coronary disease, 11 of them males, and 11 from vascular lesions of the nervous system. These are well below the national average as are the 3 deaths from cancer of the lung.

4 of the infant deaths were due to congenital malformations and the fourth occurred at 3 days of age from a mysterious condition labelled bronchiolitis. In the present state of our knowledge none of these was preventable.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE

1960

(1) <u>Clinics</u>	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
St. Agnes, Churchtown	21	230
St. Agnes, Cameron Estate	23	449
Perranporth	22	467
Grampound Road	11	138
Perranwell Station	10	148
Probus (commenced June 1960)	7	125

In addition to the clinics shown I have had a well attended immunisation and poliomyelitis vaccination session monthly at Chacewater for some years.

(ii) Ambulance Service.

The Rural District is covered by ambulances and utilicons based on the Main Centres of Truro, Falmouth and Redruth.

(iii) Home Help Service.

13 (14) maternity and 32 (22) other cases were given help in their own homes during the year.

(iv) After-Care.

No grants of free extra nourishment were made.

(v) Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory examined and reported on 71 (33) samples of ice-cream and 81 (76) samples of water during the year.

(vi) Nursing Service.

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
General Nursing cases	1,216	1,881	2,322	1,199	874	543	670
General Nursing visits	18,528	18,094	24,466	24,466	17,359	18,157	15,633
Midwifery cases	179	170	210	200	193	239	273
Midwifery visits	3,639	3,408	4,447	3,496	3,582	4,500	4,946
Ante-natal visits	1,880	2,151	2,360	2,149	2,478	2,632	3,152
General Health visits	8,617	11,256	8,939	7,084	9,287	8,218	8,945
Nursing visits to Old Persons	4,024	8,761	14,200	8,136	10,221	10,758	10,655
Health Visits to Old Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	883

Miss E.J. Jennings, Assistant County Nursing Officer writes:

During 1960 the work of the district midwives nurses and health visiting staff was heavier than for some time.

Because of special leave, sickness and holidays coverage for midwifery was, at times, stretched to a worrying degree. Fortunately we were able to obtain valuable help from a part time retired district nurse and likewise from a married nurse, thus enabling the permanent staff to have all their well earned off duty.

The protection rate for children under 5 years of age by immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus though improved is still too low. The Health Visitors and District Nurses are anxious that everyone connected with children shall understand that diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus still kill.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Whooping Cough</u>		<u>Measles</u>		<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	1	-	1	1	-	1
3 - 4	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	2	1	3	-	3	1
10 - 14	-	1	-	-	-	6
15 - 24	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	3	4	1	3	8
Totals:-	7		5		11	

Age Group	Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Dysentery	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
- 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	2	-	-	8	1	1	-
15 - 44	1	1	-	1	12	1	-	-
45 - 64	2	-	-	1	2	4	-	-
65 +	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	6	3	-	3	22	6	1	-
	9		3		28		1	

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

1 case - male

Puerperal Pyrexia.

1 case

Food Poisoning - There were 2 small outbreaks, both in Gerrans Parish. The first affecting 3 in a family of 4 was almost certainly due to the consumption of tinned ham which contained *Cl. welchii*. Ham was also suspected in the second outbreak in which 22 cases were notified and many other minor cases of discomfort occurred. In this instance the ham was sliced, warmed up in gravy and served as "braised ham". It is only fair to say that some of those affected ate no ham and that bacteriological investigations of the remains of the ham (unbraised) and of the three persons in whom diarrhoea persisted yielded no information of value.

Pneumonia - This is not an outstanding cause of morbidity or mortality in this district. It is of interest however that none of the nine notified cases died of the disease and that none of the nineteen deaths attributed to "Pneumonia" were notified as such.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum - This case was visited within 12 hours of notification but no signs of infection could be found.

Puerperal pyrexia - This was the mildest case possible due apparently to engorgement of the breasts. Recovery was rapid and breast feeding continued.

Poliomyelitis.

By the end of 1960 7,178 (6,165) persons had received at least two doses of poliomyelitis vaccine and of these 4,231 (2,472) had received three doses. Details are as follows:-

	Children under 16	16 - 25	Expectant Mothers	Others	Total
2 doses	1,498	727	127	595	2,947
3 doses	3,177	595	85	374	4,231

27.0 (23.2%) of total population protected.

Diphtheria - No case of Diphtheria occurred in 1960. 244 (261) children under five and 44 (34) over five were immunised against the disease during the year and 166 (148) booster doses were given.

It is estimated that on the 31st December, 1960 there were 1,434 (1,419) children in the Rural District between the ages of one and five years. Of these 969 (904) or 67.6% (63.7%) had been immunised against Diphtheria.

Smallpox - No cases of this disease occurred during the year.

88 (67) of the 413 (371) children born during the year were vaccinated. Also vaccinated for the first time were 130 (111) between the ages of one and 15 years and 22 (19) older person. 101 (63) persons were re-vaccinated.

Tuberculosis.

<u>Age Period</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 44	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
45 - 54	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 +	2	-	1	-	3	1	-	-
	7	2	2	1	4	2	-	-
Totals:	9		3		6		-	

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the end of the year was 166 (168) pulmonary and 35 (34) non-pulmonary. This represents an incidence of 7.6 per 1,000 of the population.

The close contacts of all newly discovered cases of tuberculosis are traced and where consent is obtainable skin test and X-ray examination of chests are done. In the course of this work in 1960 2 children, pupils in primary schools in the Rural District, were found to have primary lung infections for which treatment in hospital was necessary.

The parents of all pupils at both schools were informed of the position and were advised to consent to skin tests and if these were negative vaccination with B.C.G.

10.

	<u>Kea School</u>	<u>Chacewater School</u>
Number of Pupils	128	71
Number already vaccinated with B.C.G.	7	6
Number of consents from remainder	113	58
Number skin tested	102	53
Number positive	3	Nil
Number negative	99	52
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.	89	52

At Kea school 10 pupils absent on the day the skin tests were read were visited in their homes but were not vaccinated with B.C.G. One absentee on the day of reading at Chacewater was not at home when visited. The 13 already vaccinated with B.C.G. were skin tested, 8 were mantoux positive. The five negative reactors were skin tested with 1:100 PPD and being negative to that were re-vaccinated with B.C.G.

The 3 positive reactors at Kea school were X-rayed and one of them was found to have a primary lung infection and was referred to the Chest Physicians.

The fourth newly notified case in the 5 - 14 age group was discovered during the routine X-ray examination of school leavers. He was a contact of a known case and when previously examined had been mantoux negative.

B.C.G. vaccination.

602 (439) contacts with known cases of tuberculosis have been vaccinated. This includes the 141 vaccinations done at Kea and Chacewater Schools.

Since the scheme for vaccinating school leavers began in 1953 709 (673) children have been vaccinated in schools in the Rural District. As the majority of our schools are now Junior Schools most of the children in the age group when B.C.G. vaccination is done are in schools in Truro and elsewhere. It is safe to say however that about 70% of all children in the Rural District are vaccinated with B.C.G. in their 14th year.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

It is pleasing to report the completion of the Probus Sewerage Scheme during the year, and the near completion of the Chacewater Scheme. With these behind us, other villages can look forward to main sewers in the near future; more details of these Schemes are contained later in my Report. Unfortunately, many property owners who should so so, are unwilling, or unable, to find the money necessary for connecting their premises to the sewer, and it takes a good deal of time and effort to bring about connections in such circumstances.

The new Slaughterhouses Act has led to steady, and in some cases drastic, improvements being carried out to slaughterhouses in the District. It is anticipated that quite a number of small ones will cease to operate after the Appointed Day (1st April, 1961), but those that remain will provide meat under far better hygienic conditions than has always been the case in the past.

Most parts of the District are attracting new residential development, particularly in the coastal areas and in the parishes around Truro, and consequent growing demands on main water supplies, and refuse collection, and in some cases the increasing need for Sewerage Schemes, present problems of which the Council are well aware, and steps to improve and extend services are being taken or are under review.

I wish to record my appreciation for the co-operation and loyalty of my staff who work with me in a joint effort to carry out our many duties in this large and expanding Rural District of Truro. My thanks are also extended to your Water Engineer for his report on main water supplies, and to your Consulting Engineers for other information supplied.

And finally I must acknowledge the help and friendly co-operation which, as always, I receive from Dr. Whitman.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. BENNETT.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply.

(a) Mains Supplies.

The greater part of the District is served by the Council's two main schemes, namely the Ladock and South East Scheme and the Chacewater and South West Scheme. The parishes of St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe each have their own separate systems as does the hamlet of Shortlanesend, in the Parish of Kenwyn. Mitchell is served by the Newlyn East Scheme.

At Newlyn East water is purchased in bulk from Newquay Water Company, and, similarly, water is bought from Truro Water Company for Tresillian. Falmouth Corporation are responsible for the supply and distribution of water in the Parish of Mylor.

The various systems set out above provide mains water to all but a few very thinly populated parishes, and all the water is chlorinated and otherwise treated as necessary.

Main extensions carried out, mostly for new building development, have been as follows:-

- 39 yards of 3" main extension at Teal Estate, Playing Place.
- 373 yards of 3" main extension at Penpol.
- 234 yards of 3" main extension for development Rose-in-Valley, Threemilestone.
- 234 yards of 3" main extension for building plots Halvarras, Playing Place.
- 129 yards of 3" main extension for building development, Carnon Downs.
- 35 yards of 3" main extension for Fire Station, St. Mawes.
- 182 yards of 4" renewal main at Market Street, Devoran.
- 520 yards of 4" main extension at Market Street, Devoran - Carnon Gate.

The above extension and renewal of water mains amount to 1746 yards, all of which were carried out by direct labour, under the supervision of the Water Engineer. The Market Street (Devoran) supply, where all properties now have a separate piped supply and users of water for non-domestic purposes are metered, has been improved.

(b) Other Sources.

Boreholes, springs, wells and rainwater storage tanks supply the needs of those members of the community unable to take advantage of main supplies.

The only borehole supply still being maintained on a Council Estate is at Trispen.

(c) Schemes Completed.

Bohortha and Place have now been supplied with mains water. The work of extending a 3" main from Gerrans started in January and was completed in April.

(d) Quality and Sufficiency.

Regular samples were, as usual, frequently taken from the main supplies and the Analyst's reports showed that a satisfactory standard of purity was being maintained. A total of 81 samples were taken during the year.

Samples from public wells and private domestic supplies were not always as good, and when found to be polluted cleansing and protective works have been carried out, and, where necessary, notices fixed warning consumers to boil the water.

The Water Engineer, Mr. W.C.J. Truscott, reports as follows:-

"1960 will go down in the records as far as the Truro Rural District Council are concerned as the year in which 54.49" of rainfall was recorded at the Ladock Pumping Station, the highest rainfall recorded since the rainfall gauge was installed at the above Station, eight years ago, the greatest monthly rainfall being recorded in October, when 8.78" fell. The total of 54.49" was an increase of 5.5" over the yearly total for 1959. However, with the above amount of rainfall the water supplies of the Area were not adequate enough to keep all consumers satisfied, with the result that a 6" plastic pipe track had to be laid by the Cornwall County Fire Brigade from the shute supply in the valley at Chacewater to Wheal Daniell Pumping Station, so that an increase of water could then be made available for pumping throughout the Chacewater and S.W. Area. An electrically driven pump was sited at the shute. This proved that with all water available at Wheal Daniell, only just sufficient was pumped into the mains to maintain the reservoirs at a reasonable level of storage and during August month the amount of water in the main reservoir at Kerley was limited to approximately 5,000 gallons, instead of the full capacity of 160,000 gallons.

"Adequate water supplies were made available at Treamble and Ladock by the increased water which was taken into the shaft and quarry respectively from the Treamble and Ladock streams. With regard to the St. Agnes Undertaking, difficulty was experienced during the month of August when owing to the increased number of persons in the Area the supply of water was taxed to its utmost limit. With the further increased demands of water for Camping Sites and additional visitors in Perranzabuloe it was necessary that an additional pump attendant be engaged to carry out duty at the Treamble Pumping Station during the Summer months as the regular pump attendant had fallen sick.

"During the year it became necessary to keep the Trethem Booster in operation for the Summer period, as without this additional boost sufficient water would not gravitate to the high level tower at Voskilly. Both reservoirs at The Castle, St. Mawes were kept filled all through the year and no complaints were received regarding shortage. Throughout the year no trouble was experienced with the water supplies at Newlyn East and Tresillian, where the supply of water is made available by the Newquay Water Company and Truro Water Company respectively.

"The storage of water for the village of Shortlanesend was added to by the installation of a concrete reservoir of 3,000 gallons capacity at ground level, through which all water from the pumping plant has to pass before reaching the elevated tower. Likewise when water is being drawn for the consumers it flows from the elevated tower through the base reservoir to properties which are connected to the Council's mains.

"An additional standpipe has been erected at Ventongimps in order to afford an additional supply for five properties on the Eastern side of the river.

"One Sumo pump from the Treamble Pumping Station was withdrawn from service during the year for overhaul after a running period of approximately 8,000 hours. No large repairs were carried out on the pump, as on being dismantled only slight wear was found to have taken place on some of the impellers.

"Farm supplies and consumers who use water on a non-domestic basis continue to be served by the Council's mains, with the result that 125 additional water meters were installed during 1960, making a total of 1145 meters in service. Owing to this large number of meters in service the Council's Water Committee decided that it was imperative that a full time Meter Reader and Relief Engine Driver be appointed. The

appointment was made in March and this man now reads and carries out all repairs to water meters throughout the Rural Area of supply, together with relief duty for the pump attendants at Ladock and Wheal Daniell Pumping Stations, where owing to the increased daily demands for water it was found that with only one pump attendant at each Station, no rest period was available to either attendant. Fortunately this position is now rectified with the result that the pump attendants at both main Pumping Stations get a time off period in each week.

"Throughout the year some bursts occurred on the water main, fortunately causing only a little inconvenience to consumers, it is interesting to note that most of the bursts repaired were made in the St. Agnes Area, where the oldest mains in service on the Council are to be found.

"The amount of water pumped into the mains from the four Pumping Stations are tabulated below:-

Treamble	Perranzabuloe	59,725,000 gallons.
Wheal Daniell	Chacewater & S.W. Scheme.	51,364,800 gallons.
Gover	St. Agnes.	53,804,000 gallons.
Ladock	Ladock & S.E. Water Scheme.	54,666,600 gallons.
Total:-		219,560,400 gallons.

this sum total represents an increase of 12,077,400 gallons over the year 1959, while 4,600,000 gallons of water were delivered to St. Newlyn East from the Newquay Water Company's mains, and 1,472,000 gallons were taken from the Truro Water Company to supply Tresillian".

2. Sewerage.

The position regarding progress in the village sewerage schemes is as follows:-

(a) Threemilestone.

Plans are being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers.

(b) Probus.

This scheme, started in October, 1959, was virtually completed in December, 1960. Only certain work on the Treatment Works remained to be done.

(c) Chacewater.

Work started in March, and the sewers were completed by the end of the year. Considerable work remains to be done on the Treatment Works.

(d) Portloe.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has held an Inquiry into this scheme and it is expected work may commence in 1961.

(e) Mylor Bridge.

Work on this scheme commenced in December, and should come into operation early in 1962.

(f) Porthtowan.

There is no progress to report on this scheme owing to site difficulties for the Treatment Works not yet overcome.

(g) Tregoney.

No starting date for this scheme has yet been given.

(h) Mitchell.

This scheme still awaits the Inquiry by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

(i) Carnon Downs and Devoran.

The Council's Consulting Engineers have prepared a scheme for this area, and negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of necessary land.

(j) Other Villages.

In accordance with the Council's decision some years ago steady progress has been made in the sewerage of villages throughout the District, and the Consulting Engineers will be proceeding with plans for the following villages during the course of the next few years:-

Feock, Cubert and Holywell, St. Just-in-Roseland, Veryan, Perranwell Station, Ladock, Mithian, Shortlanesend.

3. Sewerage Works.

A full-time attendant with a small van, visits Council Estate and village disposal works at frequent and regular intervals, and carries out necessary maintenance work.

4. Public Conveniences.

The Council own, and maintain with part-time attendants, public conveniences at Porthtowan, Chapel Porth, St. Agnes (two), Holywell, Tregoney, Veryan, Portloe, Portscatho, St. Mawes, Feock and Flushing. They also maintain by agreement conveniences at Perranporth which were built and are owned by the Perranporth Gardens Trustees; full-time attendants are employed here during the summer.

It was decided to build conveniences at Probus and St. Just.

5. Cesspool Emptying.

During the year 1,105 emptyings of cesspools and septic tanks were carried out, and 2,282 loads removed.

Two cesspool emptying vehicles are in operation.

6. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Residential development by the Council and private enterprise continues to increase on quite a large scale, and the refuse collection service which has changed little for many years began to show signs that the time was fast approaching when changes must be made. Appreciating this as they did, the Council have ordered a 16 c.yd. vehicle with power press, and hygienic rear loading doors. This will be the largest vehicle ever used in the Rural District, and it will be an addition to the present fleet of 4 vehicles, and not a replacement.

When the new vehicle comes into service in July, 1961, it is hoped not only to reduce the overtime now worked, but also to collect more frequently from some outlying areas, and to make collections from some of the thinly populated places where no such service has been possible before.

As in 1959, a twice weekly collection was again made from Hotels and catering establishments in St. Mawes during the summer and as before the Council agreed to pay half the cost of disposing of litter in the seaside resort of Porthtowan. This year for the first time a twice-weekly summer collection was also undertaken from Hotels and shops at Perranporth, a private haulage contractor being engaged to carry out the extra work.

The five disposal Tips continued in use, and 3 full-time and 2 part-time men are employed. Efforts are made to practice controlled tipping but this is not always easy, and at times it is found necessary to hire a bulldozer.

During the summer months daily spraying against flies is carried out, and from time to time the Tips are sprayed under pressure with an insecticidal powder.

7. Salvage.

The Council do not now operate any kind of salvage scheme.

8. Rat Destruction.

One whole-time operator is employed with an 8 h.p. van.

Systematic surveys and treatment of property throughout the District have been continued, including regular attention to refuse tips and sewerage systems. Private houses are treated free of charge. Warfarin is used, mostly on farms, while zinc phosphide and arsenic are generally put down on other premises where there is no risk to livestock.

Farms have been inspected and quotations for treatment given to farmers. During the year 31 contracts - amounting in all to £175:10:0d. - were entered into, and regular treatments carried out.

The only sewerage systems found to have any rat infestation were at Flushing, St. Mawes and St. Agnes and even then it was of only a light nature.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

65,343 animals were slaughtered and inspected, an increase of over 4,000 on the 1959 figure. Slaughtering takes place at one place or another on 7 days a week and Inspectors have to work overtime regularly in order to accomplish the 100% inspection which is normally achieved. Four new slaughtermans licences were granted, and fifty were renewed.

At the end of the year there were ten slaughterhouses in operation.

No proceedings were taken against any food handler during the year, but premises have been inspected as often as possible and improvements called for and made where found necessary.

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Under the above Act applications for licences and Planning approval in respect of 173 caravan sites (mostly existing ones) had been received by 31st December.

The Council adopted standards based on the Model Standards with some minor amendments, most of which were recommended as a result of meetings held between Cornwall Public Health Inspectors, County Planning Officers and Site operators representatives.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

The following tables summarise the work done. No Clearance Orders were made or sought, houses being dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses in all appropriate cases.

Overcrowding.

No statutory action was found necessary in 1960.

Housing Advances.

Ten Loans to build houses were made by the Council and fifty-five for the purchase of existing property.

Rent Act, 1957.

An Application for Certificate of Disrepair was received from 1 tenant, and two were granted.

New Building.

Under the Council's Building Byelaws 502 plans were submitted for the erection of new buildings or the conversion or alteration of existing property. Plans for proposed drainage work numbered 93.

These figures are again an increase on previous years. Private enterprise building continues to increase and this includes the development of a number of new housing estates.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

- | | |
|---|----|
| (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 81 |
|---|----|

Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	39
--	----

Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	34
---	----

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	40
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 39, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:- | |
|--|--|

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
--	---

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
--	--

(a) By owners	-
----------------------	---

(b) By local authority in default of owners	-
--	---

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 14

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owner 1

(b) By local authority in default of owners 10

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 10

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 5

(3) Number of dwellinghouses closed as a result of Closing Orders under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act 6

(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted 23

(d) Proceedings taken under Sections 42, 43, 44 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders -

(2) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders confirmed by Minister -

(3) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders and demolished -

HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 1957.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

(a) Discretionary.

Number of applications received - Dwellings ... 65

Number of applications refused - Dwellings ... 5

Number of applications in respect of which works were completed during the year - Dwellings ... 56

Total approved expenditure £36,393:4:2d

Total amount of grants made £14,356:5:6d

(b) Standard.

Number of applications received	...	...	...	47
Number of applications approved	...	...	...	41
Total approved expenditure	...	...	...	£4,595:10:9d.
Total amount of grants made	...	...	...	£1,973:18:10d.

NEW HOUSING.

Parish.	By Local Authority		Total Completed in post-war period	
	Completed in 1960	Started in 1960	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise
St. Agnes	14	10	94	57
St. Allen	—	—	8	5
Chacewater	—	10	29	7
St. Clement	—	—	4	20
Cubert	—	—	12	9
St. Erme	—	—	12	7
Feock	—	—	40	116
Gerrans	—	2	38	18
Gwennap	—	—	16	5
St. Just-in-Roseland	—	12	37	62
Kea	—	—	30	56
Kenwyn	—	—	34	35
Ladock	—	—	20	4
St. Michael Penkevil	—	—	—	2
Mylor	6	2	77	47
Newlyn East	—	—	48	10
Perranarworthal	—	8	20	18
Perranzabuloe	8	—	82	86
Philleigh	—	—	4	3
Probus	—	—	52	23
Ruanlanihorne	—	—	8	3
Tregoney	—	—	31	6
Veryan	—	—	22	14
	28	44	718	613

WATER SUPPLY --- NEW TAPPINGS, ETC.,

Area	New Connections	Renewals
St. Agnes	48	23
Baldhu-Threemilestone-Twelveheads	23	Nil
Todpool-Croftthandy-St. Day-Scorrier	21	3
Chacewater	21	Nil
Carnon Downs-Devoran	42	58
Cubert-Holywell	2	Nil
Cusgarne-Bissoe	18	2
Feock	11	Nil
Gwennap-Frogpool	8	Nil
Grampound Road-Probus	17	Nil
Ladock	8	1
St. Mawes-St. Just-in-Roseland-Philleigh.	21	7
Newlyn East-Mitchell-St. Erme	2	1
Gerrans-Portscatho	51	Nil
Perranwell-Perranarworthal	20	Nil
Point-Penpol	11	Nil
Playing Place	5	2
Veryan-Portloe	9	1
Perranporth	32	25
Ruanhighlanes	3	Nil
Shortlanesend	8	Nil
Tregoney	9	Nil
Total:-	390	123

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.Ice Cream.

Most of the ice-cream sold in the District is prepacked, 122 registered retailers selling it in this form only.

Ice-cream obtained in bulk from the manufacturers is served by 44 retailers and 3 premises only are now registered for its manufacture.

67 samples were taken and the Methylene Blue Tests made by the Analyst gave the following results:-

Grade I ...	...	...	...	...	33
Grade II	...	...	...	...	21
Grade III	...	...	...	...	13
Grade IV	...	...	...	...	Nil

Premises registered under Sec. 16 Food & Drugs Act, 1955, other than for the sale of ice-cream	12
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Dairies registered under the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949 - 1954	1
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Distributors registered under the Regulations	34
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MILK LICENCES.

The following licences were issued:-

Dealers licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	39
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Dealers licences to retail Pasteurised Milk	40
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Dealers Supplementary licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	1
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Dealers Supplementary licences to retail Pasteurised Milk	1
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Dealers Supplementary licences to retail Sterilised Milk	1
--	-----	-----	---

MEAT INSPECTION.Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	9,140		921	20,599	34,683
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned.	14	62	14	132	106
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned.	3	1	-	-	3
All diseases.	Cattle ...	...	...	over	1,400
Carcases of which some part or organ	Sheep ...	...	...	over	1,300
was condemned.	Pigs ...	...	...	over	1,350

Cysticercus Bovis was found in 10 beef carcasses. In 7 cases a degenerated cyst was found in the head or heart only, of the others, 1 cow carcass was condemned, and 2 steers refrigerated, all offal from the 3 carcasses being condemned.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

1 x 6 lb. tin Ox Tongue.
 1 x 6 lb. tin Sausages.
 3 Tins Greengages.
 24 jars Tomatoes.
 2 x 6 lb. tins Corned Beef.
 3 x 14 lb. tins Cooked Ham.
 1 x 9 lb. tin Cooked Ham.
 7 x 20 oz. tins Pears.
 6 x 16 oz. tins Pineapple Cubes.
 17 lbs. Bacon.

A serious fire in a grocer's shop necessitated the condemnation and removal, to one of the Council's refuse tips, of two lorry loads of all kinds of food damaged or destroyed by fire and water.

RODENT CONTROL.

Total premises inspected by the Operator	...	...	...	...	1,079
Private premises treated	...	...	...	...	136
Business premises treated	...	...	...	...	30
Rural District Council property treated (Refuse Tips)	...	...	...	...	36
Sewerage Works and Systems	...	...	...	...	15

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

Water Samples taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	81
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	105
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	11
Rooms Disinfested	...	...	...	...	7
Lengths of Drain tested	...	...	...	...	903
Lengths of Drain retested	...	...	...	...	79
Drains inspected (other than for testing purposes)					95
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	50
Sewers and Sewerage Works	...	...	...	...	12
Connections to Sewers	...	...	...	...	56
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	169
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	103
Building Byelaws	...	...	...	...	355
Premises inspected under Public Health Act (Other than for housing defects)	...	...	...	...	109
Inspections of Council Houses	...	...	...	...	11
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	19
Samples of oysters taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	6
Unclassified visits	...	...	...	...	242

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	48	3	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	21	5	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers premises).	—	—	—	—
	69	8	2	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of Cleanliness(S.1)	3	3	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:						
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	2	1	—	2	—	—

